

SCHWAB PROMISES TO GO THE LIMIT IN HELPING WORKLESS

"Remedies to Be Applied Will Be Neither Fantastic Nor Radical."

HOW DETROIT ASSISTS

Direct Municipal Help to Unemployed—Conference Has Few Labor Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Charles M. Schwab to-day promised on behalf of himself and American manufacturers generally to "go the limit" in making President Harding's unemployment conference a success in creating work for the millions of men now idle. He declared that he was in the conference "with his whole soul."

"I am approaching the great problem—and I know all American employers are—with confidence and whole-souled determination to solve it," said Mr. Schwab. "When the conference has formulated its recommendations, I can promise you we will go the limit in making them effective for reduction of unemployment."

Of one thing the country may be sure, he said, that the remedies applied by the conference will be neither "fantastic nor radical."

James Couzens, multi-millionaire Mayor of Detroit, one of the conference summoned by President Harding to assist in finding a solution to the national unemployment problem, says the Detroit system is one of direct aid from the municipal treasury; \$1,500,000 has been devoted to relief during the last few months, the cost to the taxpayer being hardly noticeable. He does not say whether or not he will recommend the adoption of the Detroit plan on a broad National-wide basis to tide the whole country's unemployed through the winter.

"We have no bread and soup lines," Mayor Couzens said. "Families are not evicted because of their inability to pay rent. We use the money for food, shoes, clothing and rent. In other words we see to it that the jobless are provided with the necessities of life. But in order to keep a flood of needy from other cities overwhelming us, we have a rigid rule against giving relief to people who arrived in Detroit after Jan. 1, of this year."

Between 10,000 and 15,000 families, representing approximately 75,000 individuals, are being helped, he said. Relief funds, appropriated by the Common Council in monthly installments, come direct from the municipal treasury and represent a direct tax on the property owners of approximately 50 cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for each \$1,000,000 spent, he said.

"I figure that during the prosperous times the entire community, from the smallest to the biggest store, benefits from the worker. When bad times prevail these same people should be glad to contribute something to the unfortunate."

"Labor wants to co-operate in every way with the National Unemployment Conference, but it will fight any moves to break down the standards for which it has fought for many years," said Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. "There must not be moves to force labor to accept big cuts in wages or to cause any abandonment of such fundamental principles as collective bargaining and the eight hour day. Labor must not be made the goat. The conference must not be used to advance the open shop plan, and we understand that is not the purpose."

Other organized labor leaders believe labor is not represented numerically at the conference in accordance with its importance. It was pointed out that only six of the fifty-one delegates are from the ranks of organized labor.

LOTS OF WORK COMING FOR PITTSBURGH'S IDLE

Immense Building Programme Now Already Under Way.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—Employment of thousands of idle workers in Pittsburgh and vicinity is provided in a mammoth building programme launched by municipal and private capital to-day. Negotiations are being made between the master builders and employees looking toward settlement of the wage question that has kept building at a standstill for more than a year.

Hoboken Man Gets Liquor Back.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—By an order of the United States District Court to-day, 168 cases of liquor were returned to Jacob Wenz, of No. 211 Bloomfield Avenue, Hoboken. Former State Senator Charles M. Egan of Jersey City, counsel for Wenz, told the court the liquor had been seized on warrants that were not legal. It included wine, whiskey and gin.

Bishop Lamoth Dead in Yokohama.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—News of the death yesterday of Bishop Walter R. Lamoth of the Southern Methodist Church in a hospital at Yokohama, Japan, was received here to-day by relatives.

INSPECTOR HENRY HAS MONEY WHEN PLEADING POVERTY

(Continued From First Page.)

the result of a transaction on Nov. 2, 1919, in Columbia Graphophone stock, which was bought and sold on the same day, and this was the resulting profit.

Q. Nov. 3, 1919. Read that account. A. This account shows that on Nov. 3, 1919, 500 shares of Columbia Graphophone were bought at 71 1/2 and sold on the same day at 72 1/2.

Q. Give the amounts of the purchase and the amount of the profit. A. The stock cost \$35.82 and was sold for \$36.15.

Q. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Winsmore, "there was no money passed, except that we bought it and sold it."

Q. And paid him the difference? A. The difference was kept in his account, to his credit, for some time.

Q. He gave the order for the purchase? A. Yes, and for the sale.

Q. Has Dominick Henry any other account with the two brokerage firms that you have been connected with, your present firm and that of John H. Davis & Co. or all the accounts you have before you?

Q. Who did the business with your firm for Dominick and Mary C. Henry? A. That person appeared. A. In the office several times, and if my memory serves me right, the joint account was entirely by her direction when she was present.

Q. But the settlement of the joint account you made to her through the direction of Dominick Henry? A. Yes.

Q. You gave the check to her, I see. A. There was no check from the joint account.

Q. There was? A. No; that was simply the purchase of the stock. The account shows that the stock was paid for and delivered.

Q. I see that you say "cash" in several items. I see it says: cash, \$7,500; check, \$1,000; check, \$2,052.95; that means that the items of \$7,500 and \$2,052.95 were paid in cash? A. Yes.

Q. Brown to Senator Downing—Do you care to ask any questions? Senator Downing—I don't know what to ask. I don't know what this is all about. I don't know what the period beginning in February or May, thereabouts, in 1919 and running to 1921.

Mr. Brown—I will tell you. The principal purpose is to show that on the 20th or 21st of May, 1920, when Mr. Gilbert stated that he gave Dominick Henry \$500 because he was going to defend himself, Dominick Henry paid \$21,000 for stocks and took them from this brokerage firm. That is the principal object.

Senator Downing—He was not a member of the Police Department at that time, was he? Mr. Brown—You mean he was under suspension at that time.

Senator Downing—No, he was out of it. Having been convicted he automatically got out of it, although he was restored to it by the action of the court.

Mr. Brown—I think that was the time when he was free and at liberty and got the \$500. He was in the Tombs July.

Senator Downing—Somebody testified that \$500 was brought into the Tombs to Henry by the boy named Cohen.

Mr. Brown—That is not the \$500. Senator Downing—It is another \$500. If I am not enmeshed and bewildered in a veritable flood of figures, he got \$500 and then got another \$500 when he wasn't a member of the Police Department? Which \$500 did he get when he was a member of the Police Department?

Mr. Brown—I don't care to debate that. He was under charges. He got \$500 before he was convicted.

Senator Downing—Then what is it all about? \$500 when he was a member of the police force? Then he wasn't poor. I am very glad to hear it.

Mr. Brown—I am not going to sum up now. You objected to my doing so the other day.

Senator Downing—I never object to anything when you have a respectable witness on the stand.

Mr. Brown—Thank you. You know when you come to matters of irregularity, either in public or in private life, to defend himself, Dominick Henry, by summoning Bishops, clergymen and college professors. You have to summon people who are engaged in the business.

Senator Downing—I notice you have had very few Bishops here.

Mr. Brown—That is no reflection on the Bishops.

Senator Downing—No, and it is no place for them either—in the society of either of us.

Grant Crabtree, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, was then questioned by Mr. Wetzler to get into the record the procedure of dealing with applications for re-hearings by dismissed policemen. Mr. Brown announced some time ago that he meant to establish a basis for drastic legislation regulating the reinstatement of "subverted" policemen.

Among the cases brought up by Mr. Wetzler was that of Policeman George F. Frey, dismissed by Commissioner James C. Cropper in February, 1911, reinstated by Commissioner Waldo in December, 1911. William J. Schieffelin brought a taxpayer's suit to enjoin the payment of Frey's salary. In October, 1912, the court granted the injunction on the ground that the reinstatement was illegal.

Under an amendment to the law made in 1915, Frey applied to Mayor Mitchell for a rehearing. The Board of Review on Jan. 12, 1916, recommended a rehearing and then reversed itself and Mayor Mitchell denied the application in July 14, 1916.

Frey applied to Mayor Burr for reinstatement on Jan. 31, 1915, and had a rehearing July 6, and was reinstated July 15.

Corporation Counsel Burr wrote to Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld in 1920 that there was no authority for allowing a rehearing under the circumstances. Frey is still a policeman.

One of the fifty-eight policemen reinstated by the Hyman Administration twenty-nine had been put back on the force in violation of law as stated by Hyman, one of the Corporation Counsel. Four of these were reinstated after court decisions had said their dismissal was just.

HYLAN VISITS LINE OF JOBLESS MEN AND PROMISES AID

Says He Saw Real Suffering, and City Will Try His Best to End It.

Major Hyman to-day made a personal investigation of the unemployment situation by visiting the Employment Division of the Industrial Aid Bureau at Centre and Worth Streets. He went there alone. There was a long line of men at the place seeking work and they at once recognized the Mayor and cheered him.

In the office were Louis H. Sullivan, in charge, with Major William F. Deegan, head of the American Legion Underwood of the Salvation Army. As soon as the Mayor got in he said:

"Is there anything that the city or I personally can do? I want to place at your disposal any of the city departments which can aid in relieving the situation."

Mr. Sullivan replied that he was encountering great difficulty in recording the registrations of the men seeking work, adding that a dozen or more organizations, working independently, were making records, and that all this work should be centralized.

"Then why not call a conference of the heads of these organizations?" asked the Mayor, "and request that they send you their canvasses of the city to make a canvass of all the mercantile establishments in the city to learn just what jobs they have available?"

Acting upon the Mayor's suggestion, a conference will be held late this afternoon of the chiefs of the aid organizations.

Before leaving the office the Mayor talked with several of the men in the waiting line, and upon returning to the City Hall he said:

"There is no fake about this unemployment situation. Those men I saw know what it is to feel hunger, and I'm not ashamed to say that I appreciate just what that sensation is. The men want work and want it badly. Look at their faces and you will see their determination to work if they can get it. You know a man can usually pick up a bite to eat somewhere, but women and children can't—and that's what I saw in the faces of those men I talked to to-day."

An unemployed army will be recruited by the Veterans of the World War to move out of Washington in motor trucks. It was announced to-day.

The Veterans announced they would enlist unemployed at a meeting in Grand Park at 4 P. M. to-day. Communications have been received from Urban Ledoux, the unemployed leader, who conferred with President Harding, that the President will give the men a "complete hearing."

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8 YEARS FOR CROOK, MENACE TO SOCIETY

Judge, in Sentencing Davis, Says He Does Not Do It to Reform Him.

In sentencing William B. Davis, international crook, to eight years in Sing Sing Prison to-day as a second offender, Judge Lewis J. Smith in Nassau County Court at Mineola said: "You are too clever, too intelligent. I am not locking you up to reform you, but because you are a menace to society, and we will all be safer knowing you are in prison."

Davis was found guilty of robbing Edward Gerard of Balwin, L. I., of \$5,000 worth of Liberty bonds. He also took a checkbook and a membership card in the Elks. The Elks card enabled Davis to pose as Mr. Gerard and to cash a string of forged checks from Philadelphia to Montreal.

After he serves his prison term he will face a Federal court for desertion from the United States Army. He has done stretches in the Elmira Reformatory, Sing Sing, Kings County Penitentiary and Bow Street Jail, in London.

CUBA CANE NEEDS BIG NEW CREDIT

Debtors Bondholders Must Assent to New Plan to Save Concern.

Holders of the debtors bonds of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation were officially notified to-day that unless they quickly assent to the subordination of their security to a new \$1,000,000 credit, the corporation will be forced into a receivership.

It was further officially stated that as a result of the creation of the Cuban Sugar Sales Commission, the corporation has been unable to dispose of its crop in the usual way, and that out of its 1920-1921 season production of 3,900,000 bags of sugar it has on hand to-day unsold 2,170,000 bags.

In lieu of their agreement to subordinate their security to the needed new credit holders of the debtors bonds are offered an increase in annual interest from 5 to 8 per cent. It is essential for holders of the debtors to assent to the plan with substantial unanimity before Oct. 12 if a receivership is to be averted.

It is believed that a workman cooking luncheon in one of the stalls of the company's stables accidentally set the place on fire. As practically all the workmen were out at luncheon when the fire started it was not thought that there had been any loss of life.

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WOODROW WILSON BATTLES ON, REGAINING STRENGTH BY LEADING OPPOSITE OF WHITE HOUSE LIFE

Mentally as Alert and Well Equipped as When He Was at His Best.

COLLAPSED 2 YEARS AGO. Crisis Did Not Come in the West but at White House After His Return.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. (Copyright, 1921.)—Just two years have elapsed to-day since the fateful hour in the railroad yards of Wichita, when a group of correspondents stood in the vestibule of a private car and learned that Woodrow Wilson had been compelled by his physicians to give up his speaking trip and proceed to Washington.

Many are the stories, rumors and conjectures which have been printed and circulated since then as to the circumstances of the President's collapse and many are the rumors that are still going the rounds as to the progress of his recovery. The air of mystery, of seclusion, indeed of curiously base, still envelops the indomitable personality who is fighting on.

He no longer takes a hand in political or international affairs, but with almost superhuman will power he holds at bay an illness that has in the past taken the life of many a man much more vigorous than Woodrow Wilson.

The former President, obedient to the orders of his faithful physician, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, has prolonged his own life by doing the opposite of what he was accustomed to doing before his nerves gave way. He no longer lives intensely. He lives quietly and with careful husbanding of his energies.

With true medical reticence, the facts of Mr. Wilson's illness have never been officially disclosed. For some strange reason a rumor gained currency that Mr. Wilson broke down while speaking at Pueblo. The story has been circulated that he rambled in his speech and gave way, that he had to be conveyed to his train and that his breakdown was visible to everybody. That isn't true. Mr. Wilson's speech at Pueblo was much like his other speeches. It is a fact that in referring to the Americans who died in France, Mr. Wilson gave way to emotion as he saw the tears come to the eyes of several who sat in front of him, parents, no doubt, of some of the war's victims. Aside from that incident, nothing unusual occurred in Pueblo. Indeed, Mr. Wilson chatted with correspondents as he walked to his train.

It was after the train had proceeded one hour from Pueblo, that it was suddenly stopped on a siding and Mr. Wilson went for a walk. His gait was brisk. He went for a mile along the country road, with Dr. Grayson and Mrs. Wilson, and even took a little sprint for a few yards to "limber up." When he came back to the train, he said he felt fine. That evening news came from Washington indicating a more hopeful prospect of ratifying the Versailles Treaty. Things were more cheerful than they had been since Mr. Wilson started his journey. All went well aboard the train.

The President retired about 11 o'clock but he couldn't sleep. Finally at 1 o'clock he got up and tried to read. Insomnia and extreme nervousness were exhausting his all too scant energy. Dr. Grayson saw signs of a collapse. He awakened Secretary Tumulty and insisted that the train be cancelled at once. Mr. Wilson's lips were twitching. He was beginning to show the effects of the terrible strain he had been under during the war and at the Peace Conference. At 9 o'clock that morning the official announcement was made. The correspondents rushed in automobiles from the railroad yards several miles from the city of Wichita to the telegraphic offices. The train turned back to Washington an hour later.

Curiously enough, there was some doubt among newspaper men as to what really caused the stopping of the train. Some thought it was not ill-health but a lack of desire to speak further in a hopeless cause. Basing their editorials on some of those stories, some newspapers publicly expressed scepticism as to the story of ill-health and laid it to political reasons. There was no outward evidence of Mr. Wilson's breakdown. When the train pulled in at Washington, Mr. Wilson walked briskly through the Union Station. The newspaper photographers snapped him as he walked and the pictures are a matter of record in local newspapers. Nevertheless the story has persisted that Mr. Wilson had to be carried from the speaking platform and that his collapse occurred in public.

Only two or three people really know when the crisis did come. It happened in the White House within a few days after the return from the Western trip. It resulted in an impairment of the left leg and arm.

Whether Mr. Wilson should have resigned and turned his office over to the Vice President will always be a moot question. The fact is that for more than a year the Cabinet officers functioned as the heads of their departments and Mr. Wilson did little before.

Mr. Wilson lives in Washington but isn't doing or saying a thing that would possibly offend the present occupant of the White House. He has literally taken himself out of public life and probably will always remain in the same seclusion, leaving to future generations a record of his work, to be judged in years free from the passionate partisanship of the era in which he lived.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Democratic Senators in conference to-day decided that the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary were not matters for party action. Individual Democrats, it was said, would be left to follow their own judgment in voting on ratification.

Reports that former President Wilson is backing the fight in the Senate against the treaty were denied to-day by Senator Pat Harrison. Senator Carter Glass, one of the Democrats opposing the treaty, also denied the report. Joseph Tumulty, formerly Secretary to Mr. Wilson, declared the former President was taking no part whatever in the fight.

Mr. Harrison denounced the report, which was printed in a number of newspapers to-day. Mr. Glass said he had seen Mr. Wilson several times during the last two months and that the former President never even mentioned the treaty. The report that Senator John Sharp Williams saw Mr. Wilson just before he announced his opposition to the treaty in the Senate yesterday also was denied.

U. S. SUBMARINE SINKS AT ANCHOR AFTER GAS EXPLOSION; 3 LOST

(Continued From First Page.)

a gas explosion, and it is said the man was thrown clear of the tower, a stream of water following him.

A man believed to have been J. Dreffen, reported drowned, never reached the tower ladder, it is said, and he is believed to have gone down with the boat.

The R-6 was of the Holland type, built in 1918. Lieuts. S. D. Jett and U. M. Steel were junior officers.

The crew of the R-6 included twenty officers and men, and efforts are being made to check the accounted for and the missing to determine if any more were lost.

It is said that the submarine went down bow first. As soon as the alarm was sounded searchlights from all ships of the fleet lying at anchor in the harbor were turned in to the scene of the disaster.

According to a local newspaper, executive officers of the submarine base and the Pacific fleet were immediately called into a conference aboard the fleet ship New Mexico. Advocates regarding the reported sinking were telegraphed to the Navy Department at Washington, and preparations were made for rescue work.

BROOKLYN DENTIST FAILS; LIABILITIES \$1,341,635. Assets Only \$44,108—Files a Voluntary Petition.

George D. Terrell, a dentist living at No. 413 Bedford Avenue, filed today a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed in Brooklyn to-day.